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Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By John Fenno, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

Number 1737.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1798. [Volume XIII.

For Savannah,

(To sail on Saturday the 7th of April)

THE SHIP

SWIFT PACKET,

Patrick Gribbin, Master.

A regular eſtabliſhed Packet with elegant accommodations.—For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board at Roſs's wharf, or to

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have for ſale a quantity of prime new Rice by ſaid veſſel.

march 31 d7t

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white
107 do. brown } Havannah Sugar
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, maſter.

ALSO,

The ſaid Brig for ſale,

And may take in immediately after diſcharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

march 30. §

This Day will be Landed,

At Morris's wharf, juſt above the Drawbridge, from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan, from Malaga—

Freſh Fruits, Wine and Brandy

Lemons in cheſts and half cheſts
Raiſins of the Sun in kegs
Figs in do.
Soft ſhell'd Almonds in ſacks
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muſcarel Raiſins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in qr. caſks
Brandy in butts, &c. &c.

For Sale by

PETER KUHN.

P. S.

The above Brig for ſale if immediately applied for; ſhe is a remarkable fine faſt ſailing veſſel, having made her paſſage to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days.

march 26. 10t

For Sale,

THE SLOOP

HARRIOT,

NOW lying at Ruſſel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the beſt materials and is well found—would anſwer well for a coaſter, as ſhe has excellent accommodations.

For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

march 13 §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Maſter,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muſlinets, in packages ſuitable for the Weſt-India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;

And at New-York, on board the ſhip Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spaniſh Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent White } PAINTS
White Lead
Red Lead
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship Diana,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig Amazon.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives

On Tueſday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, ſeventeen tracts or parcels of land ſituated in Point townſhip in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four acres and three quarters, with the uſual allowance for roads.

Terms of ſale, 1-3 of the purchaſe money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in ſix months, in good notes or other approved ſecurity.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*

March 9. 1awt1a d1tca

Valuable Stands for Buſineſs.

FOR SALE—by the Subſcriber,
Two Lots of Ground,

Sitüate on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets:—one containing eighteen feet, and the other ſeventeen feet, more or leſs, on the ſaid ſtreet, and both extending, the ſame breadth, one hundred and forty-eight, more or leſs, to Carter's alley.

There are, on Cheſnut-ſtreet, two two-ſtory

BRICK HOUSES

(Numbers 80 and 82)

Which may readily be made into one; and, on Carter's alley, there is a convenient, well built three-ſtory

Brick Houſe and Kitchen,

Almoſt new, which has two rooms on a floor and a front of eighteen feet on ſaid alley.

This property is clear of ground-rent, and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer.

The three Houſes will be ſold ſeparately or together.

Further particulars may be known on application to

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.
No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, or at the Library.

march 23. ¶ef18w

A Negro Boy for ſale.

HE is about 13 years old, and has about 15 years to ſerve, having been bound until he is 28 years old, in preſence of the Mayor of this City and Mr. Thomas Harriſon. He is both active and miſchievous, but is capable of becoming a very uſeful boy with a maſter that would immediately ſuperintend his conduct. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

march 28. §

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwalader, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes, a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loom.—The whole will be ſold together, or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Eſcapes.

BROKE the Priſon of Cumberland county, in New-Jerſey, and made their eſcape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, two Men, who were convicted of ſtealing—one of them calls himſelf James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey-headed Man, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick ſet, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Leſt the priſon in company with the above deſcribed thieves, a ſmall man, who calls himſelf Matthew Morriſon, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, ſmiles when talking, is a wheel-wright by trade.——Whoever will ſecure the thieves in any Gaol in New-Jerſey or Pennſylvania, ſhall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for the old one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morriſon.

GEORGE BURGIN, *Sheriff.*

Bridgetown, march 15. 24—mt&f3w

Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-ſtreet.

GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors ſhewn him in his efforts to eſtabliſh a Store for the ſale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he ſuppoſes to be more extenſive, than in the poſſeſſion of any one perſon for ſale in America, he expects daily very large ſupplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to thoſe editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himſelf, ſolely to the ſale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to profeſſional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchaſing from him, both as to ſelection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for ſeveral years paſt, is the beſt teſtimony he can offer.

march 20. 3aw3w

AT LAST.

This Day is Publiſhed, by WILLIAM COBBETT,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

The Democratic Judge,

OR THE

EQUAL LIBERTY of the PRESS,

As exhibited, explained and expoſed, in the proſecution of

WILLIAM COBBETT,

FOR A PRETENDED LIBEL AGAINST

The King of Spain and his Embaſſador, before

THOMAS M'KEAN,

Chief Juſtice of the State of Pennſylvania.

By Peter Porcupine.

FORGERIES.

WHEREAS ſeveral forgeries have been committed in this city and New-York and other places by 3 or 4 men, 2 are now confined in New-York goal for life, one of them by name Dr. Grant, alias Smith White; another by name Dr. Gilbert, alias Lewis; forged a bill of exchange on Nicholas Cook of New-York with a letter of advice from Meſſrs. Brown, Benſon & Ives of Providence, they alſo forged 3 checks in the name of Nicholas Cook, alſo 2 checks in the name of John Rathbone—William Grant is about 24 years old, light complexion, long favored, his countenance by no means expreſſive, but rather ſilly or unmeaning; breathes uncommonly hard, and frequently heaves a ſigh, rather thin built, ſlender conſtitution, has a hacking cough, conſumptive look, wore a green cloth coat in July '96, has a defect in one or both front teeth, lived ſome time clerk with Nicholas Cook in New-York—Gilbert, alias Lewis is rather fat or luſty, has a ſcar over one of his eyes, Grant & Gilbert in June 1796 forged letters of recommendation and credit to this city, from J. Rathbone, Nicholas Cook, Hoyt & Tom, Pell & Mellick, John Rathbone's was well executed, Grant boarded at Mr. Grimes' Tavern the George, corner of Mulberry and Second-ſtreet; Gilbert in 7th ſtreet, and kept a one horſe chaiſe.—Grant ſlept in a room with Mr. Robert Bicknell, and broke open his bureau, while Mr. B. was at Baltimore, and ſtole a bill of exchange for 120 dollars, from the ſignature he forged 2 drafts on the Pennſylvania bank, dated 6 July '96, one for four hundred and forty-two dollars, and gave it to Mr. Wilcox's black boy to receive, the Bank being ſhut the boy was taken into cuſtody by Meſſrs a conſtable, the draft lays at the Mayor's office; the other draft for 225 dollars was paid by the Bank ſoon in the morning of the 7th July—on the 9th, Saturday afternoon, he received through the hands of Meſſrs. Debauffre and Goodwin a draft of William Prieſtman's, dated 8th July on the United States Bank for 100 dollars. Being too late to receive it that night, he forged another from the ſignature on the United States Bank for 446 dollars dated 10th July, Sunday, which was paid on Monday morning, early. 13th or 14th July he appeared in a new dreſs new boots, &c. and removed to a more retired lodging, at Mrs. Smith's between Arch and Race-ſtreets, 3 days after, he ſet out for Virginia Springs, but upon the road he ſlept in a room with a gentleman and robbed his ſaddle bags of ſome watches for which he was ſentenced at Baltimore to the wheel barrow, but lately releaſed, having very good friends in Connecticut.—— Any perſon who can prove his writing upon conviction of the offender, ſhall receive 100 dollars reward, as the United States Bank have refuſed to pay the money, apply to William Prieſtman, No. 15 ſouth 5th-ſtreet Philadelphia.

In a few days the 3 checks evidently wrote by the ſame Grant, 2 gentlemen having ſworn to his writing, will be left at the Mayor's office for inſpection.

april 2. 6t.

Treaſury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtrict hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabaſh; at Maſſac; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the ſouthern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the ſaid State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block Houſe, and at all other Poſts in the State of Tenneſſee; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, below the ſouthern boundary of the State of Tenneſſee, to the ſouthern boundary of the United States.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to the poſts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of ſoap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The priviledge is reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under the propoſed contract, ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under the contract now in force have been conſumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

march 27. 2awtf

FOR SALE,

ALL that elegant three ſtory Brick Houſe, brick Kitchen and Lot of Ground ſituate on the ſouth weſt corner of Fourth and Prune ſtreets, containing in front on Fourth ſtreet 33 feet, and in length on Prune ſtreet 98 feet, to a four feet alley intended to be left open with common privilege of the ſame.

Alſo, a two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet and adjoining the above, containing in breadth on Fourth ſtreet 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth 98 feet on the ſaid four feet alley, with the common privileges of the ſame.

And alſo, all that Lot of Ground ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet and adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot, containing in breadth on Fourth ſtreet 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth on the north ſide 102 feet, thence running ſouthward 11 feet 6 inches, thence farther weſtward 12 feet, thence ſtill further ſouthward 14 feet, and thence by the Chapel ground 114 feet to Fourth ſtreet, with the common uſe of the ſaid four feet alley leading into Prune ſtreet. The whole will be ſold together if more agreeable to the purchaſer.

For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, at his office, No. 124 South Fourth ſtreet.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

march 31. 3awtf

To be Let,

(And poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt of May)

A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and ſtables, at preſent in the tenure of Major Jackſon. Enquire at 187 South Third ſtreet.

april 2. §

TO BE SOLD,

TWO handſome new three ſtory brick Dwelling Houſes, ten rooms in each; a Livery Stable, large enough to contain thirty horſes and a large Coach Houſe; all completely finiſhed. There is a convenient yard with a pump in it, for the accommodation of the buildings.——Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying at the buildings, No 46 and 48 North Sixth ſtreet, may view them, and be informed of the terms, which will be made eaſy if required.

N. B. The houſes will be ſold ſeparately or together, as it may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; one of the houſes is well calculated for a tavern or private family. *eo5t april 2.

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has aſſigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fiſher, Samuel W. Fiſher, and Thomas Wilſon.

All perſons who have demands are requeſted to furniſh their accounts without delay—and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment to the Subſcribers, acting Aſſignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

A Houſe and Lot in Dover.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the main ſtreet, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet thirty four feet, and extending in depth eaſtward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which conſiſt of a good brick houſe, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, with two rooms about ſeventeen or eighteen feet ſquare each, and a paſſage eight or ten feet wide on the firſt floor; three rooms with a paſſage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is uſed as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above ſtairs with the paſſage of the houſe: A brick ſmoke houſe, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.

The Houſe is in every reſpect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good ſituation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the ſign of the Eagle.

The terms will be reaſonable. Apply to Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the ſubſcriber, No. 60, North Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

CADWALADER EVANS.

march 27. tus4w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subſcriber, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, hath preſented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the ſaid county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or againſt his liberation, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," paſſed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the ſaid court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpoſe aforeſaid; to meet at the Court-Houſe in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the ſaid day, of which his creditors are requeſted to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—1aw5w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinſter, or her aſſigns, for two thouſand five hundred and ſixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred ſtock of the United States, was loſt in the ſhip Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The ſubſcriber, the ſaid Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treaſury of the United States, for a renewal of the ſaid Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 13w6w.

To be Let,

A three ſtory brick Houſe,

With Stables, and a Garden containing nearly one acre of choice ground, ſeveral Summer Houſes, Fruit Trees, &c. on Race, and ſecond ſtreet from Schuylkill; the whole in good condition, and the ſituation high, airy and excellent for a place of public entertainment.

An adjoining Lot, 40 feet front and 110 deep, is alſo to let.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at No. 39, Pine ſtreet.

WM. CURRIE.

march 21. wstf

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one, and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Red Clover Seed of the beſt quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate uſe, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter caſks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glaſs—all of which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, by

John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.

march 1 w&saf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-ſtreet was on the night of the 19th inſtant (March) broken open, and the following articles ſtolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20½ yds.	Blue ſtroud ſingle cord.
2378	20¾	
2379	20	
2380	20½	Two cord.
2381	20¾	
2382	20	
2383	20¼	
2384	20	
2385	20¼	

The above reward is offered, for the diſcovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, ſo that they be apprehended, and made amenable to juſtice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods ſtolen, on delivery of the ſame to

JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores.

april 2. 1w

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built ſecond hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glaſſes and blinds in the doors, with or without harneſs.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouſe, Arch, below Sixth ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES.

april 2 *2aw3w

SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,

For Sale by the Subſcribers.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,
No. 13, Arch Street

march 31 4tawtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1ſt and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in caſks
White wine in half caſks
Sweet oil of a ſuperior quality in boxes and baſkets
Lunelle
Sauterne
Macarty, and } Wines in Caſes.
Medoc

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Iriſh market
Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in caſes. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 buſhels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&ſtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-ſtreet.

December 2. 3awtf

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only ſix months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY againſt all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the ſecret meetings of Free Maſons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.

Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to preſs as ſoon as 400 ſubſcribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It ſhall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of ſuperior quality, which will compriſe about 400 pages neat octavo, handſomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Thoſe who procure 12 ſubſcribers, and become accountable, ſhall have a 13th gratis—and the uſual allowance to bookſellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robiſon, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high eſtimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well ſubſtantiated, and the reaſoning and arguments thence deduced, while they diſcover the ſound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuſe as well as to inſtruct. A ſcene of villainy is developed by the author ſufficient to appal the ſtouteſt heart.—The danger to be apprehended from ſecret ſocieties is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illuſtrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the ſtraight path of religion and of virtue, inconteſtibly proved both to the politician and the chriſtian by ſtubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subſcriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No. 46, William-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, and by the reſpective bookſellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would anſwer the purpoſe of a country Printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer.

2.970

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *April* 4.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STSES.

TO THE PUBLIC,

In the Merchants advertiſer of the 26th of March I have read a number of queries, reflecting on the managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, which are improperly uſhered into public notice, with the following introduction, by a perſon who ſigns himſelf Medicus Studioſus.

" MR. BRADFORD,

" You will oblige a ſubſcriber, by publiſhing the few Queries which follow.—— They may poſſibly lead our fellow citizens, to a train of enquiry which ſeems to have become highly neceſſary. *It is not from diſlike to the inſtitution, or any particular pique againſt any of its directors, but ſolely with a view of procuring the public thorough information, with reſpect to the etiquette of the Houſe; and the reception of the unfortunate, into this once amiable inſtitution.*"

In connecting the words *once amiable inſtitution* with the above declaration, I am clear, that every perſon, will immediately diſcover, that the author of them, is not a man of veracity or candor, who wiſhes for information, and that notwithſtanding all his profeſſions to the contrary, he is wickedly and artfully aiming to injure the Hoſpital in the public eſteem. I ſhall not therefore expect to make any good impreſſion upon his mind, by anſwering his queries, but believing from the character of my fellow citizens, that it my be in favor of that uſeful inſtitution to do it, I will undertake the taſk with pleaſure, and if the baſe and unnatural attempt of the queriſt to ſtop the current of charity from flowing to the deſtitute poor, and even to the poor of his own native city, (for I think I know him) may be thereby prevented, I ſhall derive a conſolation, from my preſent engagement which I cannot expreſs; but previous to my anſwers. I will take the liberty, to explain my own ideas of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital.

The Pennſylvania Hoſpital is a private inſtitution for the public good, founded originally on the voluntary contributions of individuals, " for the reception and relief of lu- " natics, and other diſtempered and ſick " poor within this province with an excep- " tion to infectious diſeaſes." By the charter, it is put under the care and direction of the contributors, who chooſe annually twelve managers and a Treaſurer out of their own number, to tranſact the general buſineſs of the houſe. Thoſe managers elect the phyſicians, and all the ſervants; the charter alſo expreſsly points out the extent, in which the poor ſhall receive the benefit of the funds, in theſe words " no " general meeting of the ſaid contributors, " nor any perſons acting under them ſhall " employ any money, or other eſtate, ex- " preſsly given, or added to the capital ſtock " in any other way, than by applying its " annual intereſt or rent towards the enter- " tainment or care of the ſick and diſtem- " pered poor, that ſhall from time to time " be brought and placed therein, for the " cure of their diſeaſes, from any part of " this province, without partiality or pre- " ference "

Now, in order that the true deſign and intention of the inſtitution may not be prevented, the legiſlature, the chief juſtice, ſtate attorney, and ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly, as well as the contributors, have all of them a controlling power over the managers—but no other perſons that I know of, have any ſuch rights. To the ſenate & houſe of Repreſentatives, they are bound to ſubmit all their accounts every year, and they are liable to be viſited, and to have all their affairs inſpected by them as often as they think proper; and the charter ſays if " there ſhould not be a conſtant ſucceſſion " of contributors to meet yearly and chooſe " managers, then the ſaid hoſpital, and the " eſtate and affairs thereof, ſhall be in the " management and under the direction of " ſuch perſons as ſhall from time to time, " be appointed by act of general aſſembly " of this province for that purpoſe." The contributors by the charter have a right to make laws, but thoſe laws, cannot take effect until they are approved and ſigned by the chief juſtice, ſtate attorney, and ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly. By virtue of this power, a law was made in 1752, in theſe words " if there ſhall be room in the " hoſpital to ſpare, after as many poor pa- " tients are accomodated, as the intereſt of " the capital ſtock can ſupport, the mana " gers ſhall have liberty of taking in other " patients at ſuch reaſonable rates as they " can agree for; and the profits ariſing from " boarding and nurſing ſuch patients, ſhall " be appropriated to the ſame uſes as the " intereſt of the public ſtock. *Provided,* " that no ſuch perſon, under pretence of " coming to board in the hoſpital, ſhall be " admitted, unleſs on the firſt application " made on his behalf, a certificate be pro- " duced, from the overſeer or overſeers of " the poor of the townſhip in which he lives " of his having gained a reſidence in the " ſaid townſhip, and unleſs ſufficient ſecu- " rity be given to the managers, to indem- " niſy the city and hoſpital, from all charg- " es and expenſes whatever of his removing " hither. The above, according to the beſt of my judgment, are the main principles upon which the charity is founded.—Having mentioned this, I will proceed to anſwer the queries, in doing which, I hope it will appear, the benevolent intentions of the legiſlature and of the contributors is fully complied with.

I. Was not the Hoſpital originally founded and promoted by individual ſubſcription and public benefactions, under the idea of its being a receptacle for the poor who were afflicted with *any diſeaſe* that was not contagious?

A. It was, and all the intereſt of the ſtock, is laid out in the care and cure of ſuch poor people, and ſo are the profits that are made by the board of pay patients; the intereſt will ſupport about 22 and the profits 8, making 30, which is all the poor the managers have a right to admit at one time in the houſe; ſince the commencement of the inſtitution more than nine thouſand patients have been received in the hoſpital, afflicted with all manner of diſeaſes of body and mind, of whom above four thouſand have been poor people, a great number of whoſe lives have been ſaved, by the care and attention that has been paid to them—the benefits of the inſtitution will be progreſſively extended to a greater number of poor, in the exact ratio, to future legacies and contributions, which it is expected will finally enable the managers to fill the houſe with them, to the excluſion of all the rich; in the mean time, pay-patients are received, becauſe they help to maintain a greater number of the poor, than the managers, could otherways ſupport.

II. Have not private ſubſcriptions and donations been liberal in the extreme—have not the aſſemblies at different times been profuſe in their grants, to the amount of many thouſands?

A. They have been liberal—but not in the extreme, nor profuſe. This ſeldom or ever is the caſe to the poor. I believe that the legacies with private ſubſcriptions and donations, amount to forty thouſand pounds—of this ſum ten thouſand pounds was loſt by continental money; ten thouſand pounds lie in unproductive eſtate, and twenty thouſand pounds is out at intereſt at 6 per cent. The legiſlative grants amount to about twenty-five thouſand pounds, the whole of which ſum is laid out in building the houſe, and ſix thouſand pounds are wanting to finiſh it—thus it appears, that private contributions for the public good, have exceeded the public grants by fifteen thouſand pounds, and I hope I ſhall not be ſuppoſed to think lightly of our legiſlative grants, which I do not, if I compare them with thoſe of a neighbouring ſtate, I will then juſt mention, that the aſſembly of New-York, have given to their Hoſpital at different times thirty-ſix thouſand pounds, which is eleven thouſand pounds more than the aſſembly of Pennſylvania have given to theirs; and the Pennſylvania Hoſpital certainly is entitled to the largeſt grants, if the exertions of our contributors may be compared with thoſe in New-York, which do not amount as I can find to one thouſand pounds.

III. In ſpite of the payments made them of their money at intereſt at a depreciated ſtate; in which they partook only in common with their fellow-citizens, are not the managers rich both in money and productive funds?

A. No, but they are poor; their income dont exceed 3,466 dollars per annum, and that at 3 dollars per week, will not ſupport 23 patients at one time; but the profit of pay patients being added to it, enables them as I have mentioned before to take 30 poor. The Inſtitution never can be ſaid to be rich, until the funds will maintain the houſe full of poor patients; ſuppoſe, it will accommodate 300 at one time, and we reckon them at 2½ dollars each, per week—it will then require 39,000 per annum; this will call for a capital ſtock of 650,000, whereas, the preſent amount of it is only 53,333—with this view of the ſubject, will any rational man ſay, that we are rich? he ſurely cannot, but he may ſay, with propriety, we ought to be thankful; our predeceſſors have begun this inſtitution, and endowed it with 53,333 dollars for the uſe of the poor by voluntary contributions, and not by encreaſing the taxes.

IV. Have not the overſeers of the poor (until very lately) paid enormous ſums, out of the rates ſpecified for maintaining thoſe poor, to the managers of the hoſpital, for medicines and diet, adminiſtered to paupers tranſmitted thither from the bettering houſe?

A. The managers of the hoſpital, accept of paupers from the overſeers of the poor from the bettering houſe and every other part of the ſtate of Pennſylvania without partiality, when they have funds to maintain them. When that is not the caſe the overſeers, pay for their patients three dollars per week, which includes every charge for medicine and diet, and every thing elſe but cloathing and funeral expenſes—and it is uniformly the practice of the ſaid managers to take in ſuch poor without making a profit by them, but in all caſes, they charge 25 per cent more to the overſeers of other ſtates. Individuals in low circumſtances, and in thoſe caſes, where religious ſocieties of any denomination, or aſſociations of men, who contribute and ſupport the poor in Pennſylvania at their own expence, are alſo taken at the coſt. Upon theſe principles the managers have always acted, and I believe, that which yields a great deal of trouble and no profit, will never be called enormous by any man in his ſenſes.

V. Can a poor unfortunate ſailor, afflicted with diſeaſe, be admitted, unleſs his merchant or ſomebody elſe be ſecurity for changes of cloathing, funeral expences and diet, and in ſome inſtances the expences of his cure?

A. Poor unfortunate ſailors, can be, and very often are admitted, without any ſecurity, unleſs it be for cloathing and funeral charges; they never give ſecurity for diet, unleſs they are admitted as pay patients; and when they were admitted as ſuch, I have never known them, in any inſtance to pay the phyſician a farthing, if that is what is meant by expences of cure. Nor did I ever know of a merchant, applying to have a ſailor admitted, that was not willing to give ſecurity for his cloathing and burial charges; and it is not uncommon for the managers & phyſicians to give it for a ſtranger deſtitute of friends—if no other perſon will, they will obtain it, by calling on the overſeers of the poor in all proper caſes, and in caſes of RECENT lacerated limbs, wounds or bruiſes, happening by accidents in or about the city, a poor perſon will be always received without any ſecurity at all.

VI. Can any citizen, who has even for years lived reputably and paid his taxes, be admitted on any other terms than in the preceding query?

A. I know not of any diſtinction but this between the citizen & ſailor—a manager or Phyſician will ſometimes become ſecurity for the ſailor, where he will not for the citizen, for a good reaſon: The one can oblige the overſeers of the poor to become ſecurity for him, or to maintain him elſewhere in the city—the other being deſtitute of friends, for want of ſuch ſecurity, may ſuffer.

VII. Is not the hoſpital a profitable mad-houſe, rather than a kind aſylum for diſtreſs and anguiſh; and are not two thirds (at leaſt) of the maniacs, moſt liberally paid for, to every body intereſted in their cure and accommodation?

A. It is the moſt comfortable aſylum by far of any in the United States for mad people; and the following were the rates paid for maniacs, in January laſt:

One was at	80	cents per week
Eight at	1	
One at	1	11
Two at	1	33
Four at	1	67
Three at	2	
Fourteen at	3	
One at	3	33
One at	3	50
Three at	4	
One at	4	50
Four at	5	and

Two at 6 per week—in thoſe prices every thing that can be named, is included to the overſeers of the poor, except burial expences and cloathing, and there is no profit or perquiſites whatever to the managers, nor to any ſervants of the houſe, although ſometimes the phyſicians are paid for attending their own private patients who are well able to pay them & who of their own accord offer to do it—and they are juſtified in this by a rule of the houſe in the following words. " Thoſe who are taken into the hoſpital at a private expence may employ any phyſician or ſurgeon they pleaſe." Among the above pay patients, none that are taken from the overſeers of the poor of Pennſylvania pay higher than three dollars a week which at this time is only the firſt coſt of a patient—thoſe who are lower than 3 dollars with one or two exceptions, are their patients taken in many years ſince, on whom the price is not raiſed.

VIII. If the houſe is ſo poor, as not to be able to maintain itſelf, why this laſt ſummer did its managers ſolicit the tranſlation of a patient from the houſe of employment, firſt at half price, then gratis; that an amputation might be performed at the hoſpital, which was afterwards performed by the ſurgeon in attendance at the houſe of employment? Again, where is the plea of poverty, when we reflect, that at the beginning of this winter, it was ſolicited, that upwards of twenty patients at the choice of the managers, &c. ſhould be removed from the bettering houſe to the hoſpital, for the uſe of the clinical lecturer?

A. This quere is predicated on a miſrepreſentation of facts—The truth is, that ſome time ago perhaps two or three years ſince an offer was made to take a caſe from the houſe of employ for amputation, *not at half price*, but gratis, and the managers of that houſe would not ſend him for fear of offending their phyſician, who choſe to perform the operation himſelf—And laſt ſummer the like offer was made to take another perſon, which for the ſame reaſons was rejected; and again, laſt winter, one of the firſt managers of the hoſpital gave an intimation to one of the managers of the bettering houſe, that probably they could get ſix or eight paupers transferred to the ſaid hoſpital, if the caſes were proper, as the poor liſt were ſo far ſhort of the number they could at that time admit—the hint was mentioned to their board at the houſe of employ, but not attended to, and the reaſon given was becauſe the doctors would not conſent to let the phyſicians of the hoſpital come to their houſe and ſelect the caſes. As to an offer to take *twenty patients and upwards*, it was never made, and if it had been, it would have been a kind one, that for many good reaſons ought to have been accepted; on theſe refuſals I will make no comments.

IX. Is it juſt that the aſſembly ſhould pay for a very large houſe, with expenſive awkward marble front and pilaſters, when the ſimplicity of ſtile in an hoſpital, needed no ſuch expenſive accommodations; and which were undertaken by the managers and under their ſole direction, and I believe without a meeting of the contributors? Is it juſt, or feeling, that the public funds ſhould be thus applied, when twice in leſs than five years, the yellow fever has almoſt depopulated our city; and there is no place yet erected, where a refuge can be found, or where deſerving and wretched poverty can hide its head; ſufficiently roomy and convenient in caſe of future horrible cataſtrophes?

And yet for this purpoſe, a tax under the name of hoſpital tax is collected daily!

A. It is juſt that the aſſembly ſhould pay for this large houſe with all its accommodations and ornaments becauſe the plan was laid before the contributors and approved by them, and afterwards it was ſubmitted by the managers to the legiſlature, who alſo approved thereof and directed them to build it. After thus approving and adopting the plan, there can be no doubt they ought to finiſh it. As to a tax for ſupporting the Pennſylvania hoſpital, there never was one laid for the purpoſe; the tax called the hoſpital tax, is for the hoſpital for infectious diſeaſes, which diſtinction the reader is requeſted to obſerve.

X. Is the hoſpital, cæteris paribus, a dear or a cheap lodging and boarding houſe? Would it not at leaſt be honeſt and candid, to place under the picture of the good benevolent Samaritan, the rates at which the unfortunate are to repay it?

Luke, chapt. 10, v. 35, " Take care of him, and whatſoever thou ſpendeſt more, when I come again I will repay thee," ſeems to be a favorite text. But as for " going out to the highways the hedges and compelling them to come in, that the houſe may be filled," is utterly forgotten as well as the context: " Go out quickly into the lanes and ſtreets of the city, and bring in hither the poor and the maimed, and the halt and the blind." Luke 11, v. 21, 23.

A. The hoſpital is a cheap boarding houſe, and is proved to be ſo in the anſwer to the 7th quere—And the whole intereſt of the capital ſtock, and all the profits of pay patients, with every productive fund is laid out upon the poor, agreeably to the charter, ſome of whom are brought in from the high ſeas, and ſome from the hedges and high ways.

XI. Though laſt not leaſt. Is it not a notorious fact, that from the ſcarcity of objects, the means of medical and ſurgical inſtruction are very conſiderably diminiſhed? If two capital operations are performed in the courſe of the winter, it perhaps may be the extent—and the trifling number of other patients BOARDING in the houſe, renders it really an object of indifference to ſtudents.

A. I know not how many operations are performed there in a ſeaſon, nor is it in the line of my duty to inquire into it—but I am told, there will be an amputatinn of both legs in a few days from a froſt-bitten negro boy, to which medicus ſtudioſus would do well to attend, if he is not aſhamed to enter the doors of that uſeful inſtitution, which he has ſo much abuſed—he may receive then more real benefit than he will ever derive from defaming the only aſylum for maniacs that is erected among us for his countrymen; as to his inſinuation, that the practice of the houſe is become an object of indifference to the ſtudents, it is ſtrongly contradicted by at leaſt ſixty pupils who come every year, upon an average, from the Weſt-Indies, and from one end of this continent to the other to attend it.

Having anſwered the queries, I will now conclude in a few words. The managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital have accounted every year, for more than forty five years paſt, to the Legiſlature of the State, for all their proceedings to their ſatisfaction, the evidence of which is on the records of ſeveral aſſemblies—In like manner they have accounted every year to the contributors, and I do not know that the chief juſtice, ſtate attorney or ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly, ever accuſed them of mal-adminiſtration—To thoſe bodies they are as I mentioned, by the charter reſponſible, but not to any other perſons,—nevertheleſs they much deſire to ſatisfy the enquiries of every humane citizen of Pennſylvania of the nature and uſes of this inſtitution; not doubting but that when it is well underſtood, it will be the means of increaſing legacies and ſubſcriptions for the uſe of the ſick poor of Pennſylvania.

Though nothing can ever be expected to produce a good effect upon the mind of Medicus Studioſus, who by the whole complexion of his queries, appears to be, a reſtleſs, envious and diſcontented Phyſician. *A CONTRIBUTOR.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 3.

MR. HARRISON reported a bill providing compenſation for the Marſhals, Clerks, Attorneys, Jurors and Witneſſes, in the Courts of the United States, and for repealing certain parts of acts therein mentioned, and for other purpoſes, which was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. COCHRAN preſented the petition of Johannes Kramer, a ſoldier in the late war, praying for a penſion. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of —— Holker, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The SPEAKER laid before the Houſe a letter from Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General, ſtating the difficulty and impracticability of running north and ſouth lines according to the true meridian, in the ſurvey of the North-weſtern Territory lands, and ſuggeſting the propriety of repealing that part of the law, and requiring inſtead thereof, that all inſtruments uſed in the ſaid ſurvey, be adjuſted to one meridian.—Referred to the committee on the ſubject of North-weſtern Territory lands.

Mr. GALLATIN preſented the following Memorial from forty members of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, viz.

To the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

The Memorial of the ſubſcribers, Members of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your memorialiſts faithfully attentive to the proſperity and happineſs of their conſtituents, cannot contemplate the preſent criſis in the affairs of the United States, without feeling the ſtrongeſt ſolicitude, by every honorable means, to avert the horrors of the war which threatens: and although they claim no other influence on your deliberations and tranſactions, than that to which they are entitled in common with all their fellow citizens, they are perſuaded that the public confidence repoſed in them will, at once, juſtify the expreſſion of their ſentiments, and inſure a liberal interpretation of the motives which actuate them in addreſſing thoſe ſentiments to your honourable body.

That your memorialiſts will not, on this occaſion, take a retroſpective view of the events of the American Revolution, in order to awaken a ſenſe of gratitude for former ſervices; nor advert to the peculiar character of the European war, in order to mitigate the feeling of reſentment for recent injuries on the part of France: but regarding only the exiſting ſtate of their country, its policy, its intereſts, and its independence, every principle of patriotiſm impels them, not merely to deprecate a public denunciation of hoſtilities, but firmly to diſcountenance every meaſure which tends to inflame the ſpirit of animoſity, and to diſſolve the bond of amity with that republic.

That whether your memorialiſts contemplate the independent reſources of the Union, or the aid to be derived from a foreign alliance—the principles of a Republican ſyſtem, or the means of gratifying the beſt wiſh of their conſtituents—they are alike impreſſed with the importance of purſuing a conciliatory and pacific courſe. They perceive, indeed, no glory, no benefit, to be attained for their country, through the medium of a war, that can compenſate for the ſtagnation of commerce, the ſuſpenſion of agriculture, the effuſion of blood, the waſte of treaſure, the deſolation of property, and the depravation of morals, which are its inſeparable concomitants; while the iſſue of the European conteſt muſt either leave the United States without an efficient friend, or fatally aſſociate them with the rival of their commerce, and the enemy of republicaniſm.

That your memorialiſts, under theſe general impreſſions, ſubmit the ſubject with great anxiety, but with great deference, to the conſideration of your honourable body—truſting that your wiſdom, co-operating with the wiſdom of the other departments of the government, will be competent to the preſervation of peace, without the ſacrifice of any eſſential right, or the violation of any important truſt. But above all, your memorialiſts earneſtly hope, that while the conſtituted authorities ſhall deem it unjuſt or inexpedient to engage in a public war, the neutrality and peace of the nation may not be put at hazard by authoriſing private citizens to arm and equip, under any pretence, the veſſels of the United States.

William Maclay, M. Leib, Samuel Maclay, P. Muhlenberg, John Moore, Balſer Geehr, Charles Shoemaker, John Coningham, N. Bi Boileau, P. Frailey, David Krauſe, Iſaac Van Horn, Aaron Lyle, Jacob Painter, Abraham Horn, W. Sterrett, Samuel Snyder, Thomas Mewhorter, W. Linnard, W. Hoge, Iſaac Weaver, junr. Manuel Eyre, John Smilie, James Harris, John Rea, William Findlay, John Wright, Abraham Hendricks, J. Bonnett, Iſaac Worrell, Robert Philſon, Robert Whitehill, A. Baird, John Hamilton, John Starbird, Chriſtopher Lower, J. Kean, Samuel Dale, J. Brandon, G. Wilſon.

Mr. GALLATIN moved that this petition be referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN was ſtating ſome objections to the petition, on account of its purporting to be from members of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania; he thought no other weight was due to ſuch petitions than would be due to a petition from forty other individuals; when

A meſſage was announced from the Preſident of the United States. It was in the following words:

" *Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

" In compliance with the requeſt of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, expreſſed in their reſolution of the 2d of this month, I tranſmit to both Houſes the inſtructions to and diſpatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned in my meſſage of the 19th of March laſt, omitting only ſome names, and a few expreſſions deſcriptive of the perſons.

" I requeſt that they may be conſidered in confidence until the members of Congreſs are fully poſſeſſed of their contents, and ſhall have had opportunity to deliberate on the conſequences of their publication; after which time I ſubmit them to your wiſdom. JOHN ADAMS.

" United States, April 3, 1798."

The above meſſage having been read, the galleries and houſe were cleared of ſtrangers, and the Houſe was occupied in reading the papers accompanying it from this time (about half-paſt twelve) until paſt three, when they adjourned, without making any order reſpecting them.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

163d Day's Drawing—January 22:

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
37		12943	x	23320		36297	
133		13567		407		652	
173	25	14480		24568		744	
283		571		614		37231	x
312	x	622	x	669		258	
1320		950	x	25083		38764	x
2098		15645		517		39880	x
392		16464	x	627		472	
524		511		661		856	
535		517	x	697		41271	x
927		17598		26515	x	282	x
3637		18587	x	27013	x	791	
4261	x	19374		627		42727	
795	x	466	x	847		43625	
5007		833	x	918	x	824	x
6029		20223		28970		45606	x
322		237		29374	x	46633	
8808		254		30385	x	47721	
10024	x	493	x	511		48194	
822		21516		818	x	463	
11163		742		31757		916	
265		22204		32384	x	49406	x
475		390	x	34548		512	
12263	x	23102		915		607	
712		265	x	35317		740	20

☞ The above is the laſt liſt which has been received.

Juſt Landing

From the brig Harmony from the Iſle of France, And for ſale By

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

120 bales Bourbon cotton of a ſuperior quality
350 bags do. coffee
24 caſks do. Indigo
april 3 d10t

TO LET,

A Parlour and three Bed Chambers, Kitchen and Cellar. Enquire at No. 26, South Fifth ſtreet. 3t april 3

FOR SALE,

At No. 149, South Front-ſtreet,

Malaga Wine in hhds. and qr. caſks
Mountain do. in qr. caſks
Colemenar do. in do.
A few kegs freſh Raiſins

ALSO,

A few packages of Calcutta Goods—
Conſiſting of
Humhums
Tickery
Patna Chintz
Perſians, black and coloured
Bandannas, Choppa Romals, Barhar and Pullicat Handkerchiefs

april 2. *3t

The Subſcribers have For Sale,

The following GOODS, viz.

Red and blue Bernagore Handkerchiefs
Santipore do.
Sutromal do.
Doreas, Coſſidah, Chacon, Book } MUSLINS
Hummums
Coarſe ſtriped cotton Cloths
Black and other coloured Indian Taffities
Do. do. Chineſe do.
Black and white Chineſe Sattins
Blue and white do. Luteſtrings
Heavy black Pepper
Iſinglaſs
Cordage aſſorted

Old Madeira Wine
Port do.
Sherry do. in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes
Holland Gin in pipes
Engliſh Perry
An iron Book Caſe

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 31. 3t

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN,

The Hamburgh Brig

HENRIETTA,

Peter P. Schmidt, *Maſter,*

NOW lying at Jeſſe and R. Waln's wharf—A ſtout, ſtrong veſſel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.

For *Freight* only, apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-ſtreet.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,

12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do. bleached Heſſians
1 package Oil-Cloth
1 cheſt and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Caſes
29 anchors pearl Barylee, and
4 caſes elegant Carriage Harneſs, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Claret in caſes, Port Wine in pipes, Ruſſia Soap in ſmall boxes, Rice, Brimſtone, Tumblers, Window Glaſs, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Heſſians, Brown Rolls, Poliſh Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c. &c. all entitled to the drawback.

march 20. tuths2w

Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea.

A few cheſts of excellent quality, for ſale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets. Dec 26—cotf

971

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, January 27.

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated January 1.

"We are yet in a conſternation, in conſequence of the dreadful event which lately took place in this city, the details of which are doubtleſs already known in France, to theſe we ſubjoin the following:

"The Neapolitan miniſter, on this occaſion, diſpatched two extraordinary couriers, immediately ſucceeding each other to his court. The Spaniſh miniſter, who had determined to withdraw, at laſt acquieſced to the preſſing and repeated invitations of our ſecretary of ſtate, by ſending a courier to the court of Madrid. There has been an extraordinary meeting to adviſe what ſhould be done in this fatal conjuncture.—It is agreed to ſend Cardinal Braſchi to Naples, accompanied by lord Goleppi, to implore the ſuccour and protection of that power—thoſe two deputies departed the 29th ult. But what can the court of Naples do for us, otherwiſe than to give us their councils of wiſdom and moderation! Their interceſſion even, near a government ſo juſtly irritated againſt ours, would it be of any weight?

"We ſhall ſay nothing of their military ſuccours, for one hoſtile movement would inevitably involve their ruin.

"The greater part of the cardinals, and other diſtinguiſhed characters of this capital, are preparing to abandon it. In vain does an edict juſt publiſhed, order, on pain of death, that all the citizens, and all ſtrangers, of what nation ſoever, be reſpected, ſeveral of this laſt deſcription have already left the city, and many others are preparing to follow.

"In this frightful anxiety our government have recourſe to all ſorts of means if poſſible to eſcape from the unhappineſs which menaces it. It invokes the aid of the powers of both earth and heaven. It has expedited a courier to Vienna imploring the mediation or ſuccour of the Emperor. It has alſo thought it its duty to invoke the interceſſion of the Duke of Tuſcany. It has cauſed the theatres to be ſuſpended. It has juſt ordered eight days of prayer, to obtain the protection of the moſt high. Of all our governing people the Pope is yet the leaſt to be pitied. He is in ſuch a feeble ſtate, that he has been kept ignorant of all that paſſes until this very moment.

"The 30th Dec. the remains of general Duphoz were depoſited in the pariſh church of St. Jean de la Malva.

"The greateſt part of thoſe Frenchmen, whoſe popular principles are known, have taken their flight in ſpite of ſecurities which were offered to inſpire them, and are on their way to Ancona; where they will have ſtronger motives to conceive themſelves ſecure.

"The palais af Cardinal Neveu is guarded with a ſingle eye by the centinels. It is not known to what place Louis Braſchi has retired.

"The prieſts cannot but be in a conſternation at an event, the reſult of which will be the total abolition of their tyrannic power. In the mean time their malice ceaſes to be glutted at the expence of thoſe who are ſuſpected by them. Among thoſe who are arreſted, ſome French were found, who were however releaſed upon the interceſſion of chevalier Azara, and ſome Danes, who owed their liberty to the interceſſion of the Swediſh miniſter. About 60 perſons have been *incarcérées*. Theſe meaſures ſo badly calculated, the conſternation of the government, the ſcarcity of proviſions, all concur to render the criſis ſtill more violent, and to augment the force and audacity of the French party.

"There is at this moment a ſubſcription opened for the erection of a monument for the general, ſo cowardly ſlain by our ſoldiers. A very great number of Patriots have already ſubſcribed.

There have been a trifling inſurrection in ſeveral places, particularly around the victualling houſes; but they have been eaſily appeaſed.

By the foregoing you will ſee the diſpoſition of the maſs of the people. They deſire a change of government; but they are much oppoſed to the exceſſes which accompany revolutions; they are prepared to welcome every one who ſhall come and dictate to them the laws: provided they might ſee the end of the ſacerdotal authority, which by its perfidies, and its miſdemeanors is become the object of univerſal execration.

BATAVIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:

The Conſtitutional committee announced on the 26 Nivoſe (Jan. 16.) that they will exert all their efforts, to preſent a copy to the aſſembly towards the latter end of February. They have taken for the baſis of the conſtitution, the great principles of the revolution, the rights and duties of the man, and of the citizen; Civil Liberty and Equality; a democratic repreſentative, an energetic but reſponſible executive power; a perfect unity in the government, with reſpect to both finances and politics; a diviſion between the church and ſtate, and the right of the people to make alterations in their conſtitution.

Letters from Hamburgh mention, that conformable to the orders, which he had received, the Pretender had quitted Blackenburgh and retired to Pologne.

Generel Brune, named ambaſſador to Naples could not accept of that miſſion, he will command the firſt diviſion of the army of England.

General Murat, who accompanied General Buonaparte to Paris, has commenced his journey for Italy; General Buonaparte's journey to Raſtadt is put off for a few days.

We are informed from the Hague, that on the 18th of January, the Republicans celebrated the 3d year of the departure of the Stadtholderian houſehold for England.—This feaſt was anounced the preceeding day by the diſcharge of cannon.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *April* 4

COMMUNICATIONS.

Bache, in the Aurora of this morning, has from *report* given to the public the contents of the diſpatches from our commiſſioners which were yeſterday laid before the two houſes of Congreſs by the Preſident, as a confidential communication. Whether Mr. Bache received his information from *report* as he ſtates, or whether through the channel of ſome *confidential* friend in one or other of the two houſes, we ſhall probably be able to decide, when thoſe diſpatches ſhall receive an official publication. There is, however, one part of the information which leads me to ſuppoſe that, as yet, the editor of the Aurora has had recurrence only to his own ſegacity and *experience* to furniſh him with the ſummary of thoſe diſpatches; I allude to the overtures for *money*.

His memory, for he doubtleſs has a good one, would immediately furniſh him with the moſt complete proof that *French negociation and money* go hand in hand; and even if it could be ſuppoſed that from the laſpſe of a year or two his recollection in this particular had failed him, it is not to be doubted that a recurrence to his books or ſome other authentic document in his poſſeſſion would amply ſupply its deficiency.

Where a fact can be well accounted for without ſuppoſing a violation of every principle of duty and honor, I would in candor preſume that there had not been that violation; I am therefore, for the preſent, diſpoſed to believe that Bache has publiſhed before his confidential friends have had time and opportunity to make their diſcloſure to him.

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The chance of truth in the Aurora was always bad, but its editor has recently taken into employ ſome aſſiſtants which afford it no chance at all.

The public therefore have leſs need of caution than ever, reſpecting the information contained in that paper whether poſſitive or conjectural.

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There can be no doubt that the reported ſtatement in the Aurora reſpecting the contents of the diſpatches from our envoys is ſubſtantially falſe and made with the worſt deſigns.

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The agents of miſchief, the enemies of the government, the tools of a foreign power will ere long be placed in a proper point of view. Theſe wretches are habituated to lies and ſlander as reſpects the executive, and now have the conſummate folly and impudence to approve of what refutes at once their aſſertions for years—I had rather be bit by a mad dog, than receive the applauſe of ſuch caitiffs.

—

MACLAY

And his pretty gang of Jacobins, among whom I ſee the name of FILSON (quere, is this *Parkinſon ferry Filſon* ſo famous for his *patriotiſm* in the Weſtern inſurrection, and who received the reward of his labors in goal) having been diſappointed in their hopes of participating in the adminiſtration of the federal government in the form of *legiſlative reſolutions*, have condeſcended to preſent their diſgraceful wiſhes to Congreſs as *humble petitioners*—A meaſure of this kind is worthy only of the arbitrary and deſpotic principles and diſpoſitions which have marked all the proceeding of the friends of *Liberty* and *Equality*—Theſe fellows knowing that if they ſimply ſtiled themſelves *Billy Maclay, Billy Smiley, Filſon, Horn, Whitehill, &c. &c.* they would be thrown into the bundle with the twenty or thirty *tag, rag* and *bobtail* petitioners of *Milton*, have therefore ſought to give themſelves a borrowed conſequence by affixing to their names, "*Members of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania*" Pray is this kind of interference with Congreſs a legiſlative *duty, right, or act?* If it is not, and moſt ſurely it is not, theſe fellows *quo ad hoc*, as to the purpoſes of their petition, in the character and tranſaction they now appear, are no more members of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, than *Callender, Bache*, or the ſtone cutters in the goal yard. The Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, have expreſsly diſavowed the ſentiments and conduct of theſe men—they were not ſuffered even to lay on the table, and yet a weight is now attempted to be given to them, by ſtiling the petitioners "*Members of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.*" This is the republicaniſm of Jacobins; to endeavor to give an importance to *private* opinions, by the prop of office, to extend a paltry official pride and conſequence into their individual tranſactions—Suppoſe *Timothy Pickering* was to prefer a counter petition as *Secretary of State Oliver Wolcott*, as *Secretary of the Treaſury* &c. &c. what would theſe fellows ſay?

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MR. FENNO,

I Obſerve by a note to Mr. Harper's ſpeech on the Foreign Intercourſe Bill, that he charges a certain gentleman high in office with being the "author and ſecret mover of war with England, and alliance offenſive and defenſive with France." As the deciſions of all men on matters of importance are ſuppoſed to be governed by ſome motives either ſecret or avowed, it is proper that the public ſhould know, that the father in law of that gentleman was indebted in large ſums to Britiſh ſubjects, which debts he as executor to his father in law's eſtate has been called upon to pay. How far this circumſtance operated with the gentleman to take a part in the late revolution I leave for others to decide; but, that all the former Britiſh debtors in this country without one ſolitary exception, were violently oppoſed to an amicable adjuſtment of the differences with that nation is a fact not to be controverted—and if to that claſs of men we add all the Gamblers, Builders of Privateers, Cape Francois contractors, French Agents, French Solicitors, French Spies, French Stipendaries and expectants of French favors, it will furniſh a pretty correct liſt of the adviſers and defenders of French aggreſſions on the rights and properties of the citizens of the United States.

IMPARTIAL.

—

DEMOCRATS ALL IN AN UPROAR

So alarmed are they at the propoſal of ſome of the young men of the *Northern Liberties* aſſociating, training themſelves in the military exerciſe for the expreſs purpoſe of ſupporting government; that Doctor L. was at Germantown on Sunday, conſulting with a Drunken Butcher and a Hog Doctor, immediately after which, whether in conſequence of their advice and influence or from his own mere motion, it is reported and believed he went off to the governor to endeavor to prevail on him to iſſue a proclamation to prevent the youth from holding ſuch unprofitable aſſociations, how far he ſuceeded we have not yet learnt.

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For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

WE have lately ſeen much in the newſpapers of two acts of the Britiſh Parliament, tending, as it is ſaid, to cramp the trade of this country. Indeed Mr. Giles's laſt ſpeech travelled quite from the queſtion in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in order to give them a ſlap. He ſays thoſe acts "will transfer the carrying trade from American to Britiſh veſſels." Now I will venture to ſay Mr. Giles has never read both thoſe acts; and yet he is declaiming againſt them.

One of thoſe acts is for the ſole purpoſe of giving to the veſſels of friendly nations, a right of trading with the Britiſh Eaſt-Indies, which they did not before poſſeſs—and why ſhould Mr. Giles complain of this act? It was becauſe he thought (as he ſaid) it was authorized by the Britiſh treaty—"Hinc illæ lachrymæ." Hence all his murmuring. Let me aſk Mr. Giles to read for once, one of the acts he ſpeaks of—he will find it was neither particularly authorized by, nor grew out of the treaty—he will find that inſtead of reſtraining, it enlarges the carrying trade of friendly nations—he will find likewiſe that inſtead of beginning to operate, in January laſt, as he ſuppoſed, it was in force from the 19th of July laſt, the day on which the act paſſed. This laſt circumſtance is of no other importance, than that it proves, with the other miſtakes, that the "*Farmer*" had never read the act—I hope, therefore, when he reads it, and finds that it has not grown out of the Britiſh treaty, but is an act equally regarding all friendly nations, his particular animoſity towards it will ceaſe.

The other act of which Mr. Giles ſpeaks, grew entirely out of the treaty. It has been ſaid in ſome of the papers, that by this act, tobacco carried to Great-Britain in American veſſels will pay a duty of 1/6d. ſterling per hundred more than tobacco carried in Britiſh veſſels—I believe this is true, & this has rouſed the *Farmer's* indignation; but I ſuppoſe he had forgot we were at leaſt equal with them, when we laid a greater exceſs of duty upon almoſt every hundred pounds, weight of Britiſh merchandize bro't here in a Britiſh veſſel; and that a ſingle trunk of Britiſh manufactures may pay 50 dollars more, when brought here in a Britiſh, than when brought in an American veſſel.

AN OBSERVER.

—

To the Militia officers of the City and County of Philadelphia.

You are called upon in the Aurora of this morning, to aſſemble at the houſe of Philip Pancake to-morrow evening on buſineſs of importance. From various and obvious circumſtances no doubt can be entertained as to the object for which the call is made. That it is to incite you to enter into meaſures for oppoſing the government of your country, to induce you to declare your diſapprobation of its conduct, at the moſt gloomy period America has ever witneſſed; at a criſis when its political horizon is clouded by the black and malignant vapors of domeſtic faction and of impending foreign warfare; at a time when your aſſiſtance is moſt peculiarly relied upon, and when you are looked up to as the guardian ſupporters of our national rights and as the firm, decided, gallant defenders of our national honor, no one can heſitate to believe. At ſuch a time it is ſurely incumbent on you to attend with more than common anxiety to the effect which the expreſſion of ſentiments hoſtile to our conſtitutional rulers may have on our public affairs; well to conſider whether a diſplay of diſunion does not tend to invite aggreſſion and invaſion; whether it is not equally calculated to depreſs the ſpirits of our own citizens and to elevate the hopes of our enemies: and whether it is conſiſtent either with your honor as ſoldiers, or your integrity as citizens to fly back when real danger approaches. Did you accept of your appointments merely to ſhine as peaceful ſoldiers in our ſtreets, or to parade the city in a military uniform? I baniſh from my mind the diſgraceful idea. It is an atrocious inſult to your feelings for a moment to entertain it; but if you ſuffer yourſelves to become the dupes of the deſigning and factious, the world will embrace the opinion altho' even then I am ſatisfied it would be but a ſpecious deluſion.

That you have a right as *citizens* fully & freely to expreſs your political ſentiments no one will deny, but that you have this right as *ſoldiers*, is the aſſertion of a principle the moſt ruinous to republican governments. The civil and military departments ought always to be perfectly diſtinct; the military ſhould always be kept in ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power. As ſoldiers you are not to deliberate, but act. This is the purpoſe for which you were inſtituted and not for that of controling and paralyzing the operations of government. Why then are you called upon to meet as *militia officers?* Is it ſuppoſed that your deciſions will have more weight when you are dreſſed in the uniform of a ſoldier than when habited in the apparel of a private citizen, or is it intended to organize you into a body of prætorian bands who are always to be ready to deſtroy the real liberties of the people and to uſurp their rights? Whatever may have been the expectations of thoſe who have made this call, confident I am that you will not ſuffer yourſelves to become the inſtrument of their nefarious projects nor the accomplices in their liberticide attempts.

April 3. DECIUS.

—

The Daniſh ſhip Khrona, capt. Grotzmacher, left Hamburgh for this port the 31ſt of July laſt, made the coaſt early in November, was blown off, and after encountering a conſtant ſucceſſion of contrary winds and hard weather, was on the 15th ult. caſt away on Cape Cod—For three months the crew were deſtitute of water, ſave what they caught from the clouds; three of them died, worn out with fatigue—the capt. and remainder were ſaved, and the greateſt part of the cargo, tho' damaged.

—

Intereſting information from the Gazette Francois.

In a late letter from London, we find the following intereſting details of the critical ſtate of the Engliſh Eaſt-India affairs.

"The French government are doubtleſs informed of the project of an invaſion of our rich poſſeſſions in Bengal, which to us is truly alarming. It is well known that when citizen Deſcorches ſuddenly quitted his embaſſy at Conſtantinople, it was then ſaid, that inſtead of returning to France, he departed for Perſia in company with 4 or 500 enterprizing French officers. It was then ſuppoſed that the object of his miſſion was to direct the operations of conquering the Ruſſians, then in Perſia. On the contrary, the firſt news we received of the invaſion of Indoſtan by Zeimakeen Shah informed us alſo, that he had with him this ſaid Monſieur Deſcorches, late French ambaſſador of Conſtantinople, directing with great activity all his motions.

"By the laſt letters from Calcutta, they were not without the moſt lively anxiety on account of the rapid advances of their conquerors, who had already ſubdued or rather ravaged all the north of Hindoſtan, menacing alſo Benares, the frontier of Bengal. Thus at the moment General Braithwait departed from Madras, for his expedition againſt Muir Shah, our poſſeſſions were menaced from a ſide little expected; and if it is certain that citizen Deſcorches directs the operations of Zeimakeen Shah, and has with him the number of French officers it is ſaid we can no longer calculate upon the ſuperority of our European troops in Aſia.

"In fine, 90,000 cavalry, directed by French officers, and probably ſeconded by the French Nabob of Lucknau and Tippoo Sultan, whoſe intentions are ſtrongly ſuſpected, are capable of ſtriking a deadly blow to our power in India.

"A remarkable circumſtance is, that it is not yet known in Europe who this Zeimakeen Shah is, and from what country he comes: If one of the Perſian chiefs coming from Kandahar, or a chief independant, Tartar, from Samarcande. The laſt is moſt probable, as his army is compoſed entirely of Cavalry; and their ferocity is ſuch they ſpare neither age nor ſex."

Under the Paris head of a French paper, we find an account of an attack on the French general Menard in the Swiſs territory, in which one of his aids was aſſaſſinated. It is a moſt ſingular fact, that when the French want to make ſome alteration in the government of a ſtate of Europe, it ſo happens that ſome inſult is offered to their citizens, which becomes the excuſe for attacking the liberty of that ſtate.

BALTIMORE, April 2.

Arrived ſhip James, captain M'Carty, 25 days from Arquin. On the 15th of March was boarded by an Engliſh cutter of 10 guns, off Cape Nichola Mole, the captain of which informed, that they had on the 14th inſt. ſpoke an Engliſh ſloop of war coming through the Cawcaſes, by which they had learned, that the French had poſſeſſion of Port-au-Prince.

Arrived ſhip Atlantic, capt. Hutchins, 63 days from Cadiz—No news. Captain Hutchins experienced very ſevere weather, both in his outward paſſage; he was driven off the capes for 25th days—Left no American veſſels at Cadiz.

☞ The City Dancing Aſſembly,

Intended for Thurſday evening next is unavoidably poſtponed until Friday, the 13th of April when the ſeaſon will be cloſed.

april 4

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A ſmall invoice of beſt Triage COFFEE, in barrels and bags

22 bales ſuperior Madraſs Blue Cloths

Carolina Indigo firſt quality

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica and Bengal } RUM.

April 4. §

Juſt Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

(No. 5, South Water Street,)

A Quantity of Georgia Cotton.

ALSO,

Prime Aux-Cayes Molaſſes

Raiſins in kegs

Sugar in barrels—and

A few tons of Nicaragua wood.

4th mo. 4th §2w

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ſchr. Charlotte from Boſton,

30 cheſts Bohea
30 do. Hyſon
36 do. Souchong } TEAS

And from on board the Hornet Favourite from Richmond (Vir.)

648 bbls. ſuperfine
66 do. fine } FLOUR

And alſo a quantity of WHEAT

For Sale on reaſonable terms, by

GEORGE PLUMSTED,

No. 166, South Front ſtreet.

april 3 3awaw

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. FENNELL's Night.

THURSDAY EVENING, *April* 5,

Will be preſented (for the firſt time this ſeaſon) a celebrated Tragedy, called

KING LEAR;

AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.

King Lear,	Mr. Fennell
Burgundy,	Warrell, jun.
Cornwall,	Hardinge
Albany	Fox
Gloſter,	Warrell
Kent,	Warren
Edgar,	Wignell
Edmund,	Marſhall
Gentleman Uſher,	Francis
Oldman,	Hunter
Goneril,	Mrs. Hardinge
Regan,	Mrs. Francis
Arante,	Miſs L'Eſtrange
Cordelia,	Mrs. Merry

Knights attending on the King, Officers, Meſſengers, &c. Meſſrs. Lavancy, Lafferty, Doctor, &c.

End of the Tragedy, a Ballet Dance (compoſed by Mr. Byrne) called,

THE DRUNKEN PROVENCAL;

OR, THE SAILOR'S RETURN.

Ivre, mr Byrne—Will, mr Warrell, jun.—Vicar, mr Doctor—Moſes, mr Bliſſett—Dickey Goſſip, mr T. Warrell.

Sulan, miſs Milbourne—Jenny, mrs Byrne.

To which will be added, a new Farce, called, the

ADVERTISEMENT;

OR, A NEW WAY TO GET MARRIED.

[Written by Mr. FENNELL.]

Alderman Goſſwell,	Mr. Warren
Young Goſwell,	Bernard
O'Trigger,	Hardinge
Peruque,	Fox
Harry,	Harwood
Thomas,	Bliſſett
Mrs. Courtney,	Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Snip,	Mrs. L'Eſtrange
Betty,	Miſs L'Eſtrange
Kitty,	Mrs. Doctor

Tickets to be had at the uſual places.

☞ On Saturday Evening, the favorite Comedy of THE HUMORIST, or, WHO'S WHO?—THE WIDOW OF MALABAR; to which will be added, the Farce of the WANDERING JEW, for the Benefit of Mr. HARWOOD.

The friends of American Seamen,

Impreſſed on board Britiſh ſhips of war, who are deſirous of effecting their releaſe, are requeſted to furniſh proof of their citizenſhip and of their citizenſhip and of the deſcription of their perſons to the Department of State, whence it will be forwarded to the Public Agents in Great Britain and the Weſt Indies.

Department of State, Philadelphia, 2 April, 1798 } 4—3t

The Owners of 5982 Dollars

Captured in the ſchooner Lovely Lady of New-York, captain Edward Johnſton, by the French privateer Revanche, captain Antoine Berard, on the 13th of laſt July, are requeſted to make immediate application to the Department of State reſpecting the ſame.

Department of State, Philadelphia, April 2, 1798. }

Muſlins at Auction.

On SATURDAY MORNING, the 7th inſt. at 11 o'clock, at FOOTMAN & Co's Auction ſtore,

WILL BE SOLD,

15 bales of Eaſt India Muſlins,

By the bale, for approved endorſed notes at 60 and 90 days—conſiſting of

Baftas
Coſſaes
Guzzenas
Handkerchiefs, &c.

The whole entitled to drawback.

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auct'rs.*

april 4 3t

Manchester Goods.

Received by the lateſt arrivals from Liverpool, ſeveral trunks, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which are offered very low for cash or on a ſhort credit, viz.

7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes

Fancy Waiſtcoating in Marſeilles, &c.

Cotton and ſilk and cotton Hoſiery, Pantaloons, &c.

A variety of (Engliſh) Umbrellas

Nankeens, cotton Hhkfs. Shoe binding, &c.

N. B. A caſe of printed Muſlinets, and a trunk of Pullicat Bangalore Handkerchiefs, entitled to drawback, and very ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies.

Apply No. 35 South Water and corner of Cheſnut ſtreet. 4mo. 4—§1w

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate uſe, and at a reduced price—For ſale by JAMES YARD.

April 4. d2w

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A genteel three ſtory brick House,

No. 7, North Eighth ſtreet,

24 feet front and 55 feet deep, with a handſome Garden.——Enquire at No. 128 Spruce ſtreet.

april 4 §

To the Afflicted with

NERVOUS Diſorders, loſs of appetite, female complaints, debilitated conſtitutions, inward weakneſſes, lowneſs of ſpirits, ſeminal weakneſſes, indigeſtion, decayed, weak or relaxed conſtitutions, pains in the limbs, poverty of blood, ſinking anxieties, and tremors, which ſo dreadfully affect the weak, the ſedentary and the delicate, every ſymptom of extreme debility, attendant on the indiſcretions of youth, the conſequences of a diſſipated life; exceſs of pleaſure or grief, change of climate, the immoderate uſe of tea, ſpirituous liquors, or any intemperance; diſorders incident to young girls and women at a certain period of life—

THE CELEBRATED

Cordial Reſtorative Balſam,

Is a medicine of abſolutely ſpecific and unparalleled virtues, in the ſpeedy and effectual cure of the above diſorders, having ſtood a trial of many ſucceſsful years, during which period many have been reſtored from the brink of the grave.

Youth and age of either ſex, are equally the objects of this Reſtorative, and they will uniformly participate in its ſalubrious qualities and effects; for whether the ſyſtem has received a ſhock, and is debilitated, from imprudencies or inattention in the earlier part of life, or is ſinking under the advance of years, a ſmall quantity of this medicine will give preſent relief to, and afford a pleaſing proſpect of returning health and ſtrength, by giving tone to the muſcular ſyſtem and organs of digeſtion, and in a great meaſure renovating the conſtitution.

Women at any period of life, may by this medicine be freed from the moſt afflicting diſorders incident to the ſex, and at a certain period it is moſt highly uſeful.

The Cordial Reſtorative Balſam is ſold genuine (only) by the proprietor, Dr. JAMES CHURCH, at his medicine ſtore, No. 1, South Third ſtreet, next Market ſtreet, Philadelphia; where may be had an account of the virtues of this Reſtorative and a liſt of cures.

april 3 2aw3w

12

972

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. §

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Doreas
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmu. do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.
Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours
February 8. dtf

A Bargain.
A quantity of Window Glass
FOR SALE, of different sizes, at a very large discount from the sterling cost. If this Glass is not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be shipped from this port.
For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street.
march 26. §1w

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
WELLS & MORRIS,
HAVING expired on the 11th February last, all persons having demands against the said Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
GIDEON H. WELLS.
N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market street. 1w march 24.

NOTICE.
THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Bargavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.
Waddington & Harwood.
march 22 §6w

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Bastas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
British Dry Goods,
ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and
a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.
THE subscribers Commissioners appointed by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of "this Commonwealth to incorporate a company "for erecting a permanent bridge over the river "Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia," hereby give notice, that Books are provided as the law directs; and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the Company Stock, on the ninth day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The subscriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock, P. M. of that day; and the books will continue open during those hours of succeeding days, until the number, required by the said law to enable the Commissioners to certify the same to the Governor for incorporating the Stockholders, be subscribed
RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFREY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.
Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 27—3awtf

Ran away from the subscriber,
on the 14th inst. two indented Irish Servant Men: Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high, robust, stout, and well made, short black hair, remarkable for a scar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my service Jeffry Corbet, about the same age and height, but of a milder disposition, and more slender make, short brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarse brown linen, check and brown linen shirts, grey yarn stockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowsers, and russett leather shoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of seafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming business; no doubt will have forged passes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the post road to Philadelphia, I purchased them the last fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing them so that I get them, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home, or if separated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.
ARTHUR BRYAN,
Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.
march 14. 3aw3w

Forgeries Committed.
WHEREAS several forgeries have been committed in this city by one or two persons known by the names of Dr. Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert, Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in person, and genteel, had lost one or two teeth in front; lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second-street; his friends live in New-England; supposed to have committed several forgeries in New-York, and is said to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for stealing watches. The other is a short thick man, by the name of Gilbert,—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and several other persons in this city. Information given by any person of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN, No. 15, South Fifth-street, will be esteemed a favor. —— Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old; yellow, sickly look.
march 17. *3aw3w

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

TO RENT,
A good three story House,
TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

PROPOSAL,
For Publishing by Subscription,
AN
ENQUIRY
INTO THE
ORIGIN OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.
THE Letters to Dr. Currie, which I published last autumn, led me to an investigation of the origin and phenomena of pestilential diseases in other countries, as well as in the United States. In the prosecution of the subject, new facts and principles continually opened to my view, and finally determined me to trace back the history of such diseases as far as the records of history extend. For this purpose, I have examined the public libraries in New-York, New-Haven, Cambridge and Boston, with a view to obtain all the material facts which can illustrate the subject, and I have nearly collected all the materials for the proposed work.
The facts collected will enable me to demonstrate that many of the common ideas respecting pestilential epidemics, are unfounded or extremely incorrect; and this in consequence of medical writers considering an epidemic disease as a detached or isolated phenomenon in a particular country; rather than as connected with other epidemics or other phenomena of nature in various parts of the world. The facts I have collected lead to certain deductions which are surprising to myself, and which will probably be new to many others. Much light will be thrown on this dark and perplexing subject, as well as on natural philosophy.
The proposed work will make a full sized octavo volume; and executed well on fine paper, cannot be afforded at less than two dollars, bound, with the usual allowance to book-sellers. As the compilation will cost not only great labor, but considerable expence, no more copies will be printed than to supply subscribers. The book will be ready for subscribers early in the coming summer, and the holders of proposals will be good enough to return them to No. 40, Pine-street, by the first of May.
SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the book-sellers in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Haven, Hartford, New London, Providence, Boston, Baltimore and Charleston.
NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.
march 28.

Just received, and for Sale at the Bookstore of
WILLIAM YOUNG;
No. 52 South Second-street.
A COMPLETE HISTORY OF
CONNECTICUT,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL,
From the emigration of its first planters from England in 1630, to 1713.
By *BENJAMIN TRUMBULL*, D. D.
VOLUME I.
Embellished with a correct Map of the State, and Portraits of some of the first settlers, from original paintings.
march 15. 1eo3w

Interpreter of Foreign Languages.
JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
Walnut-street, No. 110,
BEING duly commissioned and sworn in the above capacity, offers to translate the French, English, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages: he flatters himself that his former profession, as advocate, both in France and St. Domingo, has well qualified him to translate any Court proceedings or other Judiciary instruments.
N. B. The FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY continues open at the above place. Many valuable additions having been made to this collection, it consists now of about 1500 volumes, the best adapted to answer the purpose of those who wish both to improve in the Language, and obtain useful instruction and pleasure.
march 30. 2awim

A House and Lot in *Burlington.*
FOR SALE,
A LARGE commodious two story brick House, and large well improved Garden; with a large Clover Lot, a stable, a Carriage House, and Spring House, &c. in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey.
This property is allowed to be the most healthy and beautiful of any in Burlington, having a front of 360 feet upon the river, and extending 208 feet back; bounded on one side by Broad-street, and on the back by a wide alley.
The house is in form of a square, fronting 54 feet upon Broad-street, and 58 upon the river.—with a pump of water at the back door, besides two fine springs rising out of the beautiful bank between the garden and the river.
For particulars, apply at No. 5, South Fourth-street, to
GEO. WALKER.
Who has also For Sale,
Lots in Washington City.
march 31. §

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,
(Price 5 8ths of a Dollar.)
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:
By a Lady of Boston.
ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. §

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*
march 30.

Ten Dollars Reward.
ABSCONDED from the subscriber, an indented Boy, named WILLIAM ASTON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, thick short hair, speaks remarkably fast. Had on when he went away, a short corduroy Jacket and trowsers, and round hat. All persons are cautioned not to credit him on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of his contracting—and all persons are desired not to harbor or employ him, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Masters of vessels and others are desired not to take him away at their peril—Any person apprehending the said runaway, and lodging him in Jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by applying to
JOHN HARPER,
167 Arch, or 31 South Third-street.
march 30. 3t

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

New-York, January 24, 1798
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room;
For Publishing by Subscription,
An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,
By MADAME ROLAND;
Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.
These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.
They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.
To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.
☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York—Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.
As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.
Feb. 20. eod3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Officer, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
March 10. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to
GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }
January 4. dtf

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE.
Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.
Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and area very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.
THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.
A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to
J. MOUCHET,
Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 72 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or no more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf